(XXX YEAR.) THE (No. 1548)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1775.

Plan offered by the Earl of Chatham, *to the houſe of lords, entitled "A provincial act, for ſettling the troubles in America, and for aſſerting the ſupreme legiſlative authority, and ſuperintending power of Great-Britain over the colonies."*

WHEREAS by an act 6 Geo. III. it is declared that parliament has full power and authority to make laws and ſtatutes to bind the people of the colonies, in all caſes whatſoever; and whereas reiterated complaints and moſt dangerous diſorders have grown, touching the right of taxation claimed and exerciſed over America; to the diſturbance of peace and good order there, and to the actual interruption of the due intercourſe from Great-Britain and Ireland to the colonies; deeply affecting the navigation, trade, and manufactures of this kingdom and of Ireland, and announcing further an interruption of all exports from the ſaid colonies to Great-Britain, Ireland, and the Britiſh iſlands in America. Now, for prevention of theſe ruinous miſchiefs, and in order to an equitable, honourable, and laſting ſettlement of claims not ſufficiently aſcertained and circumſcribed: may it pleaſe your moſt excellent majeſty, that it may be declared, and be it declared by the king's moſt excellent majeſty, &c. that the colonies of America have been, are, and of right ought to be, dependent upon the imperial crown of Great-Britain, and ſubordinate unto the Britiſh parliament; and that the king's moſt excellent majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the lords ſpiritual and temporal and commons in parliament aſſembled, had, hath, and of right ought to have, full power and authority to make laws and ſtatutes of ſufficient force and validity to bind the people of the Britiſh colonies in America, in all matters touching the general weal of the whole dominion of the imperial crown of Great-Britain, and beyond the competency of the local repreſentative of a diſtinct colony; and moſt eſpecially an indubitable and indiſpenſable right to make and ordain laws for regulating navigation and trade throughout the complicated ſyſtem of Britiſh commerce; the deep policy of ſuch prudent acts upholding the guardian navy of the whole Britiſh empire; and that all ſubjects in the colonies are bound in duty and allegiance duly to recognize and obey (and they are hereby required ſo to do) the ſupreme legiſlative authority and ſuperintending power of the parliament of Great-Britain, as aforeſaid. And whereas, in a petition from America to his majeſty, it has been repreſented, that the keeping a ſtanding army within any of the colonies, in time of peace, without conſent of the reſpective provincial aſſembly there, is againſt law: be it declared by the king's moſt excellent majeſty, &c. that the declaration of right, at the ever glorious revolution, namely, "that the raiſing and keeping a ſtanding army within the kingdom, in time of peace, unleſs it be by conſent of parliament, is againſt law," having reference only to the conſent of the parliament of Great-Britain, the legal, conſtitutional, and hitherto unqueſtioned prerogative of the crown, to ſend any part of ſuch army, ſo lawfully kept, to any of the Britiſh dominions and poſſeſſions, whether in America or elſewhere, as his majeſty, in the due care of his ſubjects, may judge neceſſary for the ſecurity and protection of the ſame, cannot be rendered dependent upon the conſent of a provincial aſſembly in the colonies, without a moſt dangerous innovation and derogation from the dignity of the imperial crown of Great-Britain. Nevertheleſs, in order to quiet and diſpel groundleſs jealouſies and fears, be it hereby declared, that no military force, however, raiſed and kept according to law, can ever be lawfully employed to violate and deſtroy the juſt rights of the people.

Moreover, in order to remove forever all cauſes of pernicious diſcords, and in due contemplation of the vaſt increaſe of poſſeſſions and population in the colonies; and having at heart to render the condition of ſo great a body of induſtrious ſubjects there more and more happy, by the ſacredneſs of property, and of perſonal liberty; and of more extenſive and laſting utility to the parent kingdom, by indiſſoluble ties of mutual affection, confidence, trade, and reciprocal benefits; be it declared and enacted by the king's moſt excellent majeſty, &c. and it is hereby declared and enacted, by the authority of the ſame, that no tallage, tax, or other charge for his majeſty's revenue, ſhall be commanded or levied from Britiſh freemen in America, without common conſent, by an act of provincial aſſembly there, duly convened for that purpoſe. And it is hereby further declared and enacted, by the king's moſt excellent majeſty, &c. that it ſhall and may be lawful for delegates from the reſpective provinces, lately aſſembled at Philadelphia, to meet in general congreſs at the ſaid Philadelphia, on the tenth day of may next enſuing, in order then and there to take into conſideration the making due recognition of the ſupreme legiſlative authority and ſuperintending power of parliament over the colonies, as aforeſaid. And, moreover, may it pleaſe your moſt excellent majeſty, that the ſaid delegates to be in congreſs aſſembled, in manner aforeſaid, may be required, and the ſame are hereby required, by the king's majeſty ſitting in his parliament, to take into conſideration (over and above the uſual charge for ſupport of civil government in the reſpective colonies) the making a free grant to the king, his heirs and ſucceſſors, of a certain perpetual revenue, ſubject to the diſpoſition of the Britiſh parliament to be by them appropriated, as they in their wiſdom ſhall judge fit, to the alleviation of the national debt; no doubt being had, but the juſt, free aid will be in ſuch honourable proportion as may ſeem meet and becoming from great and flouriſhing colonies towards a parent country, labouring under the heavieſt burthens, which (in no inconſiderable part) have been willingly taken upon ourſelves and poſterity, for the defence, extenſion, and proſperity of the colonies;

And to this great end be it further hereby declared and enacted, that the general congreſs (to meet at Philadelphia) ſhall be, and is hereby authoriſed and empowered (the delegates compoſing the ſame being firſt ſufficiently furniſhed with powers from their reſpective provinces for this purpoſe) to adjuſt and fix the repartitions and quotas of the ſeveral charges to be borne by each province reſpectively, towards the general contributory ſupply; and this in ſuch fair and equitable meaſure as may beſt ſuit the abilities and due convenience of all. Provided always, that the powers for fixing the ſaid quotas hereby given to the delegates from the old provinces compoſing the congreſs, ſhall not extend to the new provinces of Eaſt and Weſt Florida, Georgia, Nova Scotia, St. John's, and Canada; the circumſtances and abilities of the ſaid provinces being reſerved for the wiſdom of parliament in their due time for mature deliberation in America, be it hereby declared, that the proviſions for aſcertaining and fixing the exerciſe of the right of taxation in the colonies, as agreed and expreſſed by this preſent act, ſhall not be in force, or have any operation, until the delegates to be in congreſs aſſembled, ſufficiently authoriſed and empowered by their reſpective provinces to this end, ſhall, as an indiſpenſable condition, have duly recognized the ſupreme legiſlative authority and ſuperintending power of the parliament of Great-Britain over the colonies, as aforeſaid. Always underſtood, that the free grant of an aid, as here before required and expected from the colonies, is not to be conſidered as a condition of redreſs, but as a juſt teſtimony of their affection. And whereas divers acts of parliament have been humbly preſented, in a petition to his majeſty from America, to have been found grievous, in whole or in part, to the ſubjects of the colonies; be it hereby declared, by the king's moſt excellent majeſty, &c. that the powers of admiralty and vice admiralty courts in America ſhall be reſtrained within their ancient limits, and the trial by jury, in all civil caſes, where the ſame may have been aboliſhed, reſtored; and that no ſubject in America ſhall, in capital caſes, be liable to be indicted and tried for the ſame, in any place out of the province wherein ſuch offence ſhall be alleged to have been committed; nor be deprived of a trial of his peers of the vicinage: nor ſhall it be lawful to ſend perſons indicted for murder, in any province of America, to another colony, or to Great-Britain, for trial. And it is hereby declared and enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, that all and every the ſaid acts, or ſo much thereof as are repreſented to have been grievous, namely, the ſeveral acts of the 4 Geo. III. ch. 15, and ch. 34; 5 Geo. III. ch. 25; 6 Geo. III. ch. 52; 7 Geo. III. ch. 41, and ch. 46; 8 Geo. III. ch. 22; 12 Geo. III. ch. 34; with the three acts, for ſtopping the port and blocking up the harbour of Boſton, for altering the charter and government of Maſſachuſett's-bay, and entitled "an act for the better adminiſtration of juſtice, &c" Alſo, the act for regulating the government of Quebec, and the act, paſſed in the ſame ſeſſion, relating to the quarters of ſoldiers, ſhall be, and are hereby ſuſpended, and not to have effect or execution, from the date of this act. And be it moreover hereby declared and enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, that all and every the before recited acts, or the parts thereof complained of, ſhall be, and are, in virtue of this preſent act, finally repealed and annulled, from the day that the due recognition of the ſupreme legiſlative authority and ſuperintending power of parliament over the colonies ſhall have been made on the part of the ſaid colonies.

And for the better ſecuring due and impartial adminiſtration of juſtice in the colonies, be it declared and enacted, by the king's moſt excellent majeſty, &c. that his majeſty's judges in courts of law in the colonies of America, to be appointed with ſalaries by the crown, ſhall hold their offices and ſalaries as his majeſty's judges of England, "quamdiu ſe bene geſſerint." And it is hereby further declared, by the authority aforeſaid, that the colonies in America are juſtly entitled to the privileges, franchiſes, and immunities, granted by their ſeveral charters or conſtitutions, and that the ſaid charters or conſtitutions ought not to be invaded or reſumed, unleſs for miſuſer, or ſome legal ground of forfeiture. So ſhall true reconcilement avert impending calamities, and this moſt ſolemn national accord between Great-Britain and her colonies, ſtand an everlaſting monument of clemency and magnanimity in the benignant father of his people; of wiſdom and moderation in this great nation, famed for humanity as for valour; and of fidelity and grateful affection from brave and loyal colonies to their parent kingdom, which will ever protect and cheriſh them.

LONDON.

Feb. 28. A petition from Poole was preſented in favour of the fiſhing bill, and againſt the petition of the city of London, which was committed to the Coventry committee.

A petition was preſented from a deputation of the quakers in behalf of their brethren, inhabitants of the iſland of Nantucket, on the coaſt of New England, againſt ſome clauſes in the bill now depending for reſtraining the fiſheries of the New-Englanders, &c. which was referred to the committee on American affairs.

A motion was made to admit into the gallery a ſelect number of American merchants concerned in the petition againſt the bill for reſtraining the commerce and prohibiting the fiſhery on the banks of Newfoundland, and ten names were accordingly given in to the ſpeaker, who were admitted.

Proceeded on the bill to reſtrain the trade and commerce of the American colonies, &c. all to conſider the petitions of the city of London, &c. relative thereto. Counſel was called in to be heard.

The petition of the merchants of London was read, and witneſſes examined to ſupport the allegations.

Mr. David Barclay was the firſt witneſs called to the bar of the houſe of commons, who acquainted the committee, "that he was deſired by the North American merchants to examine ſeveral witneſſes in order to prove the allegations of their petition againſt the fiſhery bill." He firſt called to the bar Mr. Brook Watſon, to prove the ſtate of the New-England fiſheries in 1764, by which it appeared, "that 45,000 tons of ſhipping, and upwards of 3000 men were employed; and that, from a calculation he had then made, the nett produce of the ſaid fiſheries amounted to 450,000l. ſterling, that he knew they were ſince conſiderably encreaſed; that the greateſt part of the cod fiſh was ſent to Spain and Portugal, and the produce remitted to Great Britain to pay for Engliſh manufactures uſed in the fiſheries, and by the inhabitants of New England; that another part of the fiſh was ſent to the Britiſh Weſt-India iſlands for the uſe of their ſlaves, and exchanged for produce for the conſumption of New-England; that the moſt inferior fiſh are exported to the neutral or French iſlands, and exchanged for molaſſes on very advantageous terms, as the French are prohibited from diſtilling. Theſe molaſſes are ſent to New-England, and manufactured into rum, which is ſold for about 14d. per gallon, and uſed in the fiſheries of New-England and Newfoundland, as alſo exported to Guinea, and there exchanged for ſlaves, many of whom are ſold to the French, and therefore eat the fiſh procured by the New-Englanders: That the rum is likewiſe exported to the ſouthern provinces, and there exchanged for Indian corn, bread, and flour, which are wanted in New-England. That the New-England fiſh is much better eſteemed, and bears a higher price in Europe than fiſh taken at Newfoundland by the weſt countrymen of England; and that it was his opinion, that if the New-England fiſheries were ſtopped, that a great part of a valuable trade would be loſt to this kingdom, as there were many reaſons why the fiſhery could not be carried on to the ſame extent and advantage from Great Britain."

Mr. Stephen Higginſon, (a native of Salem in New-England) was then called, and proved that the colonies of Maſſachuſett's Bay and New-Hampſhire, Connecticut, and Rhode-Iſland, did not collectively produce ſufficient for the ſubſiſtance of their inhabitants, and they received conſiderable ſupplies from the Carolinas, Virginia, Maryland, Pennſylvania, and New-York. That there is now employed in the cod fiſheries about 700 veſſels from 15 to 70 tons, which carry about 4,100 men, and that about one half of that number are employed on ſhore in curing the fiſh; that about 350 veſſels, from 50 to 180 tons are employed in conveying the fiſh to market, which carry about 3000 men; that if the cod fiſheries are prohibited, about 10,000 men muſt be under a neceſſity of ſeeking employment; and that, as the major part of them would not ſettle at Halifax, on account of its being a military government, they muſt either ſtay at home and want bread, emigrate to the ſouthward, or go to the French at Miquelon and St. Pierre; and as many of the inhabitants at and near Marblehead, are Portugueſe, Dutch, and other foreigners, it was not unlikely but they might eaſily be induced thereto: That the fiſh taken and cured by the New-Englandmen far exceeded that taken at Newfoundland by the weſt countrymen, and produced a more conſiderable price at foreign markets, which he accounted for in different ways, to prove it not practicable for ſhips ſent from England to exceed."

Capt. Seth Jenkins, a native of the iſland of Nantucket; was called to prove "that the ſaid iſland contained between five and ſix thouſand inhabitants, nine tenths of whom were quakers; that the iſland did not produce more than would maintain twenty families, and that they received their proviſions from North-Carolina, Virginia, Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, New-York, and Connecticut; that 140 veſſels belonged to that port, 132 of which were employed in the whale fiſhery, and that 128 of them belonged to quakers; that they had no other employment in the iſland, and that the total number of veſſels employed in the whale fiſhery, belonging to New-England, was 309 ſail, from about 70 to 130 tons; that they went out on the whale fiſhery all ſeaſons of the year, and made two or three trips when they found fiſh on the coaſt, but had lately extended their fiſhery to Falkland iſland, and were ſometimes twelve months on the voyage to advantage; that he had known ſhips from England come on their coaſt, in ſearch of whales, but were always unſucceſsful in catching them, though the Nantucket men at the ſame time ſucceeded well, ſo much is experience neceſſary to that buſineſs; that they receive all their manufactures from London, as well for the fiſhery as for their conſumption, and ſend all their oil to Great Britain, except a trifling quantity to the continent for its conſumption; that, in his opinion, if the whale fiſhery was prohibited, the inhabitants, from their principles, would patiently ſuffer as long as they could ſubſiſt, in hopes that ſo grievous a law could not long continue; but as there was ſeldom above three months proviſion in the iſland, they muſt be obliged to emigrate to the ſouthward, as they would on no account go to live under the military government of Halifax."

Mr. Lane was called to prove, "that a million of money was now due from the four provinces of New-England to London only, and the greateſt part for Britiſh manufactures; and that, as two thirds of the remittances were from the proceeds of the fiſheries, a moſt grievous

loſe muſt fall on the Britiſh merchants, if the fiſheries ſhould be prohibited, as their other remittance conſiſts only on ſ mpot and pearl aſhes, a few furs, ſome flax ſeed, lumber and ſhips, which would be very inadequate to the amount of their Britiſh debts; that the merchants in New-England have remitted with as much punctuality ſince the diſquietudes in thoſe provinces as they have done for ſom years p ſt, they having, for four or five years paſt, overſtocked their markets with Britiſh manufactures; and the merchants in London are now willing to give them extenſive credit, if the trade is again opened."

Mr. Barcl y obſerved on the above evidences, "that by the evidence of Stephen Higginſon and Capt. Jenkins, it was fully proved, that, by the operation of this bill, ſhould it go into a law, the inhabitants of the four provinces of New-England may probably be reduced to famine, by the clauſe which is to reſtrain their trade; and yet, by the deprivation of their fiſheries, that dreadful calamity will not only be increaſed, but a great number of innocent ſubjects will undergo a puniſhment which they do not deſerve, as, by their occupation, the greateſt part of them are, for the moſt part of the year at ſea, and conſequently have not been concerned in the diſturbances at home; that by the evidence of Capt. Jenkin, the inhabitants of the iſland of Nantucket, will, in a more particular degree, be affected from the barrenneſs of the ſoil; and they are the more to be commiſerated, becauſe, had that iſland remained within the diſtrict of the province of New-York, as it originally was, they would not have been included in this bill, it being about ſixty years ſince the iſland was made a part of the Maſſachuſett's bay. To which he added, that as the inhabitants are peaceable and induſtrious ſubjects, and by the principles of the majority, and the occupation of the whole, are innocent ſubjects, it was conſequently extremely hard that they ſhould be included in this ſevere puniſhment: But he deſired to be underſtood that the people called quakers have the ſame regard for civil and religious liberty as others their fellow ſubjects, but that their principles lead them to a more patient ſufferance of oppreſſion than others, in hopes that their ſuperiors may, by proper and reſpectful remonſtrances be induced to give them relief; for any other mode of reſiſtance they cannot adopt."

By the evidence of Meſſ. Higginſon and Jenkins it appeared how terrible were the ideas entertained of the military government at Halifax; how certain it is that the ſeafaring people of Nantucket will be conſtrained to emigrate elſewhere for ſubſiſtence, and how probable that ſome of them will ſettle amongſt the French. By the evidence of Brook Watſon it appeared how extenſive the fiſheries were in 1764; by Huſſey and Higginſon, how much they are ſince encreaſed. By the evidence of John Lane, it was proved, that a very conſiderable debt was due to Great Britain from New-England, and that if the fiſheries are ſtopped, there is little to be expected from their other means of remittance. By Watſon, Higginſon, and Jenkins, the impracticability of carrying on theſe fiſheries (to an equal extent and advantage) from Great Britain was clearly demonſtrated; and it was likewiſe ſhewn how dangerous it will be to divert a certain trade, ſo beneficial to Great Britain, out of its uſual channel, as all the advantage reſulting from that trade have hitherto centered in this kingdom.

From theſe combined circumſtances, Mr. Barclay declared himſelf led to believe, "that the honourable committee would be convinced of the impropriety of paſſing the fiſhery bill into a law, and the houſe, he hoped, would be convinced that the merchants and traders of London do not trouble them with petitions, but when the neceſſity of their caſe abſolutely requires; and that their only anxiety to be heard at their bar, before meaſures are adopted, is from the belief that they have it in their power to give ſuch information to the houſe as may enable them to adopt meaſures the moſt advantageous for the landed and commercial intereſt of the whole Britiſh empire."

Feb. 25. A patriotic member of an auguſt aſſembly has declared, that he will aſſuredly introduce the impeachment of a great character, ſhould he only be backed by a ſingle voice in the houſe.

Some important diſcoveries of ſtate machinations will be made public in a few days in a certain aſſembly which will reflect leſs honour on the diſcoverers, than diſgrace on the practiſers of them.

March 1. The houſe referred the farther conſideration of the American papers till Friday.

In a committee, went through the bill to reſtrain the trade and commerce of the American colonies, &c. with ſeveral amendments, to be reported on Monday.

March 3. A report is current, that Sir Joſeph Yorke will be recalled from the Hague to occupy a conſiderable American department.

Lord North has held more conferences with his Majeſty within this month paſt, than has been known ſince the time of his commencing premier.

March 4. An officer from the commiſſioners and cuſtoms attended the houſe of lords yeſterday and preſented an account of the exports from England to North America from Chriſtmas 1769, to Chriſtmas 1773 inclu-ſive; and alſo an account of the imports and exports to and from America and the Weſt-India iſlands during the above period.

The troops deſigned for America are now on their march for the ſeaports, where the tranſport veſſels are ready prepared to receive them, but we hear that they are in hourly expectation of orders to countermand this diſagreeable expedition.

The meaſures the man behind the curtain hath preſcribed, look much like facilitating the conqueſt of theſe countries; he has, for theſe ten years, been weakening every nerve of England. The ruining the Eaſt-India company, and of America, are great ſtrokes towards deſtroying the wealth as well as the ſtrength of the kingdom.

NEW-YORK, *May* 4.

Lieut. Col. James Aber rombie, of Gen. Gage's regiment, is arrived from England at Boſton.

On Sunday laſt a number of provincial troops arrived in this city from the we ern parts of Connecticut; alſo on Monday a det chment of the cavalry of that province.

The unhappy ſtate of things in the town of Boſton having occaſioned the printing preſſes to be ſtopped, and there being at preſent no communication as uſual, with that metropo is, we are deprived of the power to give our readers any parti ular accounts of the meaſures concerting by the two armies in that province.

In the Harriet packet, which ſailed this day for England, goes paſſenger, Lieut. Col. John Maunſell, (who has reſided in this province 12 years, and is well acquainted with it) in order to lay before adminiſtration a true ſtate of the colony. It muſt be ſuppoſed as this gentleman has long ſerved his majeſty, and being ſtill a ſervant of the crown, that his report will be favourably received.

We hear there are letters in this town, from Connecticut, which ſay that the number of men lately aſſembled at Boſton, including thoſe from Connecticut and Rhode-iſland, amounted to 60,000; that they are moſtly returned to their reſpective homes, leaving an army of 15,000 to watch General Gage's motions; who, we are told, has given the inhabitants of Boſton permiſſion to leave the town on condition they left their arms behind them; and that both General Gage and the inhabitants of Boſton, had ſent expreſſes to Great Britain with accounts of the late action at Lexington and Concord.

A letter from Boſton, dated laſt Monday fortnight, and received ſince writing the above paragraphs, ſays:

"The communication between this town and country is entirely ſtopped up, and not a ſoul permitted to go in or out without a paſs. This day the governor has diſarmed all the inhabitants, after giving them his word and honour that the ſoldiers ſhould not moleſt and plunder them. Cambridge is the head quarters of the provincials, and they are commanded by ——————: They are entrenching themſelves at Roxbury, and erecting batteries to play on the lines.

The men of war at Rhode-iſland have taken two ſloops bound from this to Providence, with flour, belonging to Mr. Brown, of Newport; and the owner was taken on board one of the king's ſhips.

Laſt night a ſhip arrived in about ſix weeks from Plymouth, by which we learn, that ten ſail of tranſports, with a body of marines, had arrived in that harbour, in order to take on board a regiment which was there ready for embarkation.

By the copies of letters lately laid before the parliament, and printed in London, from the governors of the ſeveral Britiſh colonies, relative to the late unconſtitutional and tyrannical acts of parliament, it appears that Governor Eden of Maryland, was the o ly one who honeſtly and ingenuouſly repreſented the caſe, with his opinion thereon, to the miniſtry, which conduct and opinion will do him laſting honour. In general, the governors and other miniſterial people outſtrip their inſtructions and anticipate the wiſhes of their patrons, even in their moſt blameable deſigns. Had it not been owing to the encouragement, and even temptation thus given to the miniſtry in the laſt treaſonable and moſt horrible deſign of deſtroying the Engliſh conſtitution and enſlaving the colonies; it is more than probable they would have deſiſted from the black attempt. In Governor Martin's ſpeech to the aſſembly, he is extremely liberal of his invectives upon the general congreſs and their proceedings, and upon all the moſt noble exertions of the Americans, in defence of their rights and freedom. He ſtrongly urges the illegality of ſuch proceedings, and endeavours to perſuade the aſſembly to diſcourage and throw their cenſure upon them.

The following aſſociation was ſet on foot here laſt Saturday, and on that day it was ſigned by above 1000 of our principal inhabitants. It is to be tranſmitted to all the counties in the province, where we make no doubt it will be ſigned by all ranks of people.

PERSUADED that the ſalvation of the rights and liberties of America, depends, under God, on the firm union of its inhabitants, in a vigorous proſecution of the meaſures neceſſary for its ſafety, and convinced of the neceſſity of preventing the anarchy and confuſion which attend a diſſolution of the powers of government we, the freemen, freeholders, and inhabitants of the city and county of New-York, being greatly alarmed at the avowed deſign of the miniſtry to raiſe a revenue in America, and ſhocked by the bloody ſcene now acting in the Maſſachuſett's Bay, do, in the moſt ſolemn manner, reſolve never to become ſlaves; and do aſſociate under all the ties of religion, honour, and love to our country, to adopt, and endeavour to carry into execution, whatever meaſures may be recommended by the continental congreſs, or reſolved upon by our provincial convention, for the purpoſe of preſerving our conſtitution, and oppoſing the execution of ſeveral arbitrary and oppreſſive acts of the Britiſh parliament, until a reconciliation between Great Britain and America, on conſtitutional principles, (which we moſt ardently deſire) can be obtained; and that we will in all things follow the advice of our general committee, reſpecting the purpoſes aforeſaid, the preſervation of peace and good order, and the ſafety of individuals and private property.

Dated in New-York, April and May 1775.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 4.

Yeſterday evening arrived here captain Oſborne, from London, in whom came paſſenger the worthy Dr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, agent for Maſſachuſetts government and this province.

Extract of a letter from London, per Capt. Oſborne.

"The behaviour of the New-Yorkers has raiſed the drooping ſpirits of the miniſtry, and has been the cauſe of their purſuing their tyrannous meaſures towards America with tenfold vigour. A bill is brought into the houſe, by lord North, to ſtop the trade of New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina; it is determined, if you will not trade with Great-Britain, that you ſhall not trade any where elſe. The friends of the miniſtry declare, publicly, every where, their intention of ſtarving the four New-England colonies; ought not the merchants of Pennſylvania, &c. &c. as they have but a little time before the act takes place that will prevent their ſending them any proviſions, to fill their towns with bread, flour, and every thing elſe they may ſtand in need of? If it is true what the miniſtry give out, that they have divided you, I yet hope, when America comes to ſee the inſidious part adminiſtration is taking to ſubdue her, that you will all unite as one man, and ſuffer every hardſhip rather than become the dupes of the preſent ſet of men who govern this country. If you perſevere in your non-importation and non-exportation agreement, in leſs than twelve months you will become complete conquerors; if you break, then you become ſlaves, not to *one* tyrant, but to *five hundred*."

ſince met here purſuant to adjournment.

A Meſſage from the GOVERNOR *to the* ASSEMBLY.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE ordered the ſecretary to lay before you a reſolution entered into by the Britiſh houſe of commons, the 20th of Febru ry laſt, relative to the unhappy differences ſubſiſting between our mother country and her American colonies. You will perceive, by this reſolve, not only a ſtrong diſpoſition manifeſted by that auguſt body to remove the cauſes which have given riſe to the diſcontents and complaints of his majeſty's ſubjects in the colonies, and the dreadful impending evils likely to enſue from them, but that they have pointed out the terms, on which they think it juſt and reaſonable a final accommodation ſhould be grounded.

Let me earneſtly entreat you, Gentlemen, to weigh and conſider this plan of reconciliation held forth and offered by the parent to her children, with that temper, calmneſs and deliberation, that the importance of the ſubject, and the preſent critical ſituation of affairs demand. Give me leave to obſerve, that the colonies, amidſt all thoſe complaints which a jealouſy of their liberties has occaſioned, have never denied the juſtice or equity of their contributing towards the burthens of the mother country, to whoſe protection and care they owe not only their preſent opulence, but even their very exiſtence. On the contrary, every ſtate and repreſentation of their ſuppoſed grievances that I have ſeen, avows the propriety of ſuch a meaſure, and their willingneſs to comply with it.

The diſpute then appears to me to be brought to this point:—Whether the redreſs of any grievances the coloniſts have reaſon to complain of ſhall precede, or be poſtponed to, the ſettlement of that juſt proportion, which America ſhould bear towards the common ſupport and defence of the whole Britiſh empire.

You have, in the reſolution of the houſe of commons, which, I have authority to tell you, is entirely approved by his majeſty, a ſolemn declaration that an exemption from any duty, tax, or aſſeſſment, preſent or future, except ſuch duties as may be expedient for the regulation of commerce, ſhall be the immediate conſequence of propoſals on the part of any of the colony legiſlatures, accepted by his majeſty and the two houſes of parliament, to make proviſion according to their reſpective circumſtances, for contributing their proportion to the common defence, and the ſupport of the civil government of each colony.

I will not do you ſo much injuſtice, gentlemen, as to ſuppoſe you can deſire a better ſecurity for the inviolable performance of this engagement, than the reſolve itſelf, and his majeſty's approbation of it gives you.

As you are the firſt aſſembly on the continent to whom this reſolution has been communicated, much depends on the moderation and wiſdom of your councils, and you will be deſervedly revered to the laſt poſterity, if, by any poſſible means, you can be inſtrumental in reſtoring the public tranquillity, and reſcuing both countries from the dreadful calamities of a civil war.

May 2, 1775. JOHN PENN.

The RESOLUTION *of the* HOUSE *of* COMMONS.

"*Lunæ*, 20 *die Feb.* 1775.

The houſe in a committee on the American papers. Motion made, and queſtion propoſed,

That it is the opinion of this committe, that when the general council and aſſembly, or general court of any of his majeſty's provinces or colonies in America, ſhall propoſe to make proviſion, according to the condition, circumſtance, or ſituation, of ſuch province or colony, for contributing their proportion to the common defence (ſuch proportion to be raiſed under the authority of the general court, or general aſſembly, of ſuch province or colony, and diſpoſable by parliament) and ſhall engage to make proviſion alſo, for the ſupport of the civil government, and the adminiſtration of juſtice, in ſuch province or colony, it will be proper, if ſuch propoſal ſhall be approved by his majeſty and the two houſes of parliament, and for ſo long as ſuch proviſion ſhall be made accordingly, to forbear in reſpect of ſuch province or colony, to lay any duty, tax, or aſſeſſment, or to impoſe any farther duty, tax, or aſſeſſment, except only ſuch duties as it may be expedient to continue to levy or impoſe, for the regulation of commerce; the net produce of the duties laſt mentioned, to be carried to the account of ſuch province or colony reſpectively."

A MESSAGE *to the* GOVERNOR *from the* ASSEMBLY.

May it pleaſe your honour,

WE have taken into our ſerious conſideration your meſſage of the 2d inſtant, and "the reſolution of the Britiſh houſe of commons therein referred to."

Having "weighed and conſidered this plan with the temper, calmneſs, and deliberation, that the importance of the ſubject and the preſent critical ſituation of affairs demand;" we are ſincerely ſorry that we cannot "think the terms pointed out" afford "a juſt and reaſonable ground for a final accommodation" between Great-Britain and the colonies.

Your honour obſerves, "that the colonies, amidſt all thoſe complaints which a jealouſy of their liberties has occaſioned, have never denied the juſtice or equity of their contributing towards the burthens of the mother country;" but your honour muſt know, that they have ever unanimouſly aſſerted it as their indiſputable right, that all aids from them ſhould be their own free voluntary gifts, not taken by force, nor extorted by fear.

Under which of theſe deſcriptions the "plan held forth and offered by the parent to her children" at this time, with its attendant circumſtances, deſerves to be claſſed, we chuſe rather to ſubmit to the determination of your honour's good ſenſe, than to attempt proving by the enumeration of notorious facts, or the repetition of obvious reaſons.

If no *other* objection to the "plan" propoſed, occurred to us, we ſhould eſteem it a diſhonourable deſertion of our ſiſter colonies, connected by an union, founded on juſt motives and mutual faith, and conducted by general councils, for a ſingle colony to adopt a meaſure, ſo extenſive in conſequence, without the advice and conſent of thoſe colonies engaged with us by ſolemn ties in the ſame common cauſe.

For we wiſh your honour to be aſſured, that we can form no proſpect appearing reaſonable to us, of any

lasting advantages [illegible] they may be at the beginning, but what muſt ariſe from a communication of rights and proſperity with the other colonies; and that if ſuch a proſpect *ſhould be* opened to us, we have too ſincere an affection for our brethren, and too [illegible] a regard "for the inviolable performance of" *our* "engagements," to receive any pleaſure from benefits equally due to them, yet confined to ourſelves, and which, by generouſly rejecting them at preſent, may at length be ſecured to all.

Your honour is pleaſed to obſerve, that as we are "*the firſt* aſſembly on the continent, to whom this reſolution has been communicated, much depends on the moderation and wiſdom of our councils, and we ſhall be deſervedly revered to the lateſt poſterity, if by any poſſible means" we "can be inſtrumental in reſtoring the public tranquillity and reſcuing both countries from the dreadful calamities of a civil war."

Your honour, from your long reſidence and converſation among us, muſt be perſuaded that the people we repreſent are as peaceable and obedient to government, as [illegible] and faithful to their ſovereign, and as affectionate and dutiful to their ſuperior ſtate, as any in the world; and though we are not inattentive to the approbation of "poſterity," as it might reflect honour upon our country; yet higher motives have taught us, upon all occaſions, to demonſtrate, by every teſtimony, our devotion to our king and parent ſtate.

Still animated by the ſame principles, and moſt earneſtly deſirous of enjoying our former [illegible] condition of dependence and ſubordination [illegible] of ſo many bleſſings to both countries, [illegible] the ſatisfaction we ſhould receive, if by [illegible] poſſible means, we could be inſtrumental in reſtoring the public tranquillity; ſhould ſuch an opportunity offer, we ſhall endeavour with the utmoſt diligence and zeal to improve it, and to convince his Majeſty and our mother country, that we ſhall ever be ready and willing with our lives and fortunes to ſupport the intereſts of his Majeſty and that country, by every effort that can be reaſonably expected from the moſt loyal ſubjects and the moſt dutiful coloniſts.

Until divine providence ſhall cauſe, in the courſe of his diſpenſations, ſuch a happy [illegible] to arrive, we can only deprecate, and if it be poſſible [illegible]ive, by prudence to avoid "the calamities of a civil war," a "dreadful misfortune" indeed! and not to be exceeded but by an utter ſubverſion of the liberties of America.

Signed by order of the houſe,

JOHN MORTON, ſpeaker.

May 4, 1775.

We are well informed that the above meſſage paſſed without one diſſenting voice.

Extract of a letter from Newport, R. Iſland, April 25.

"There are now two ſhips of war lying off here, the captains of which threaten to fire on the town if a man goes out to the aſſiſtance of our moſt unhappy brethren at Boſton."

We are informed that ſeveral letters, writ by general Gage, were intercepted laſt week in their way to New-York, which contain matters of a very ſerious and alarming nature. It is expected the public will ſoon be made acquainted with the contents of the general's letters, which are now in poſſeſſion of the patriots in New-York.---Some believe that the congreſs are to be ſeized, and ſent to England, and this belief is ſtrengthened by letters from London. It therefore becomes the duty of every man in this province to prepare for ſuch a miniſterial attempt, and to be ready at an hour's notice to defend the congreſs.

ANNAPOLIS *May* 11.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ENTERED.

Ship Nancy, James Buchanan, London.
Schooner Charming Molly, F. Stretch[illegible], N. Carolina.
Brig Baltimore, Jonathan Clark, Rhode-Iſland.
Brig Nancy, Gabriel Sund, London.
Schooner Amy, John Steward, Virginia.
Sloop Friendſhip, James Cuthbert, Virginia.
Snow Fanny and Jenny, Richard Dickinſon, London.
Ship Nancy, James Burrow, Milford.
Snow Jenny, William M'Neland, Cork.

CLEARED.

Sloop Polly, John White, Virginia.
Brig Sally Van, Richard Jackſon, St. Croix.
Brig Joſeph, Jos. Thompſon, Plymouth.
Schooner Induſtry, James Green, Dublin.
Ship Baltimore Packet, Alex. Kennedy, Falmouth.
Brig James, John Smyth, Falmouth.
Ship Hercules, John Norwood, Briſtol.
Snow Hope, John Hyde, London.

Annapolis, May 8, 1775.

THE judges of the Land-Office having informed his excellency the governor, that there are many old certificates lying in their office unpatented; his excellency therefore thought fit to direct them to give public notice to thoſe concerned, that unleſs they come and ſue out their grants within four months from the date hereof, the firſt applic[illegible] after that time ſhall have the pre-emption.

tf

Signed per order, DAVID STEUART, clk.

THE ſubſcriber having undertaken to receive the lord proprietary's quit-rents in Anne-Arundel county, ariſing due from Michaelmas laſt, requeſts all perſons indebted on that account, to come and pay half years rent due the 25th ult. Attendance will be conſtantly given at Meſſrs Dick and Stewart's ſtore, in Annapolis. tf CHARLES STEUART.

Annapolis, May 12, 1775.

ON Saturday the 8th inſtant, four hands run away from the ſhip Brothers, then lying at Annapolis, and took a new yawl 18 feet keel, and about 5 feet beam, with four oars. Any perſon ſecuring the ſaid yawl and oars, ſo as the ſubſcriber can get it again, ſhall have four dollars reward, and if delivered at Annapolis, forty ſhillings.

3 w ROBERT BUCHANAN.

AN authentic copy of the plan offered by the earl of Chatham to the houſe of lords, intitled a proviſional act for ſettling the troubles in America, and for aſſerting the ſupreme legiſlative authority, and ſuperintending power of the parliament of Great-Britain over the colonies; which was rejected, and not ſuffered to lie upon the table.

Calvert county, Lyon's-creek, May 4, 1775.

ALL perſons having juſt claims againſt the eſtate of William Ireland, late of this county, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in legally proved, as they may be ſettled. And all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment, to w 3.

MARGARET IRELAND, executrix.
GILBERT IRELAND, [illegible]

Annapolis, May 9, 1775.

Juſt arrived, and to be ſold by the ſubſcriber,

A NUMBER of healthy four, five, ſix, and ſeven years ſervants, with a great many redemptioners; among which are houſe-carpenters and joiners, cabinet-makers, millwrights and millers, blackſmiths, coopers, ſawyers, ſtone-maſons, barbers, tailors, ſhoemakers, ſkinners, painters, brewers, breeches-makers and bakers; with a great number of boys [illegible] and Iriſh farmers, labourers, &c.

1 w WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

N. B. About four weeks ago, there ſtrayed away a red cow with a white face, white under the belly, and had five teats. Whoever brings her home, ſhall be paid 30 ſhillings reward, by W. W.

Alexandria, April 18, 1775.

TO be let to the loweſt undertaker, the building of a brick church (in Alexandria, on Thurſday the firſt day of June next) of the following dimenſions; ſixty foot by fifty foot, and twenty-eight foot pitch. A plan may be ſeen, and the terms of payment made known, by application to w 8

JOHN CARLYLE.
WILLIAM [illegible]MSAY.

Frederick county, May 8, 1775.

WHEREAS we the ſubſcribers, having had a fair proſpect before us to advance our intereſts in life, did to that end, ſome time ſince, advertiſe our land for ſale the laſt day of this month of May. As we were at that time inſpired with full hope of the differences between Great-Britain and America, being amicably ſettled. But as things ſince then are become ſo ſerious, that all private conſiderations are almoſt immerſed, and ſwallowed up in thoughts of the public weal; we therefore think it more prudent to poſtpone the ſaid ſale to ſome future time, till the ſtruggles in America's righteous cauſe [illegible]gains the victory, and do hereby give this public notice accordingly, that no gentleman may be diſappointed. w 8

JONATHAN WILLSON.
JOHN WILLSON.

Annapolis, May 9, 1775.

To be ſold at public vendue, on Monday the 26th day of June, [illegible] premiſes,

THE dwelling-houſe of the late Mr. William Buckland, together with the improvements as they now ſtand, ſituated on Bloomſbury ſquare, in this city.—There are two lots belonging to the ſaid houſe, on leaſe for ninety-nine years, two years of which are expired.—The title and terms will be made known on the day of ſale. tf

DENTON JACQUES.

N. B. At the ſame time and place will be ſold the remaining part of the deceaſed's houſhold furniture, &c.

RAN away yeſterday from the Patuxent iron-works, a convict ſervant man, named Richard Suffolk, a tall ſpare made fellow, about 6 feet high, has a meagre countenance and a ſickly look, and is about 25 years of age: he went off in his common working dreſs. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall receive if taken 10 miles from home, 20 ſhillings, if 30 miles, 30 ſhillings, and if 40 miles, or out of the province, 3 pounds, and if brought home reaſonable charges paid, by tf SAMUEL and JOHN SNOWDEN.

Head of Severn, May 3, 1775.

ATTACKED a runaway this morning who had on an iron collar, oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, and was riding on a gray mare, which the ſubſcriber took, and the thief made his eſcape; the mare is about five years old, 13 hands high, branded on the near buttock thus T H. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES TOOTELL.

Charles county, Allen's Freſh, April, 22, 1775.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber laſt night, a dark bay horſe, about 14 and a half hands high, and 6 or 7 years old this graſs; he is a raw boned horſe and well made before, with remarkable high withers, which occaſions any ſaddle not particularly made or altered for him, to hurt his withers; which when taken away, was not quite covered with hair from a ſore in that place by the ſaddle—there is alſo another ſpot below the ſaddle not quite haired; he has a good many gray hairs on his rump as if turning to a roan, trots, gallops, and paces a little. Any perſon that will bring him to me, ſhall have four dollars reward if taken 20 miles from home, and two dollars if taken nigher, and reaſonable charges for bringing him home, and four more upon the thiefs being convicted, of 4 w

JOHN ANDERSON.

N B. There was ſtole from the neighbourhood at the ſame time, another horſe and ſtallion, ſo that I imagine they may be offered for ſale.

HOLLYOAK[illegible]

BLACKSMITH AND FARRIER.

TAKE this method to inform the public, that he have juſt opened ſhop at the back part of Nicholas Maccubbin's (hoemaker) garden, by the dock; where he intends to carry on the blackſmith and farrying buſineſs. Thoſe gentlemen that chooſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend to be punctually ſerved, and at the moſt reaſonable rates. w 6

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himſelf Jack, and ſays he belongs to Clement Gardiner, of St. Mary's county. The owner is deſired to pay charges, and take him from [illegible] 2 w FRANK LEMAR, jailer.

THERE is at the Queen-Tree Plantation, a bear drifted on the manor ſhore, compoſed, baſis of cedar, and has two hearts painted on her ſides. The owner may have her again, proving property, and paying charges. 3 w

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be ſold by William Aikman, bookſeller and [illegible]tioner, Annapolis,

1. JOURNAL of the whole proceedings of the continental congreſs, with General Gage's letter to P. Randolph, Eſq; and the petition to the king.

2. An eſſay on the conſtitutional power of Great Britain over the colonies.

3. A conſiderable variety of the lateſt political pamphlets.

The ſaid Aikman has got a few pieces of Scotch Holland, that coſt 5s 8d per yard, which he will ſell for 5s 10d cash.

To be ſold by SHAW and CHISHOLM, cabinet and chair-makers, in Church-ſtreet, Annapolis,

A QUANTITY of mahogany, in logs, plank, and boards, and a variety of looking-glaſſes in Mahogany frames. They likewiſe do various kinds of turner's work.

March 9, 177[illegible]

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away laſt night, from Hockley forge, on Main Falls of Potapſco, Maryland, the two following ſervants, viz. Thomas Burges, born in Weſt of England, and ſpeaks much in that diſtrict, about 45 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, good complexion, has ſhort dark brown hair, intermixed a little with grey, and grey eyes: had on and took with him, a half worn felt hat, two oſnabrig ſhirts, cotton jacket and breeches, and country made ſhoes and ſtockings.

WILL ADAMS, a mulatto, this country born, 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, his wool or hair is longer than thoſe of his complexion generally wear, is an arch fellow, and capable of much deception: had on and took with him, a ſmall hat bound with black worſted binding, two oſnabrig ſhirts, one red and white linen handkerchief, blue cloth pea jacket, white kerſey breeches with red button holes, and country made ſhoes and ſtockings. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervants, ſo that the ſubſcriber gets them again, ſhall have, if taken 20 miles from home, 40 ſhillings; if 30 miles, 3 pounds; and if out of the province, 5 pounds for each, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by w 6

WILLIAM HAMMOND.

N. B. Burgeſs has a lump under his throat, occaſioned by a boil.

NOTICE is hereby given to the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county, that I will attend at the houſe of Mrs. Jemima Selby, on the head of South river, on Saturday the 29th day of April next, at Samuel Manſell's, on Monday the firſt day of May; at William Simpſon's, on Tueſday the ſecond day of May; at Mr. Thomas Gaſſaway's, on Thurſday the fourth day of May; on Saturday the ſixth day of May, at Elk-Ridge Landing; and at Pig-point on Saturday the tenth day of June, to receive the public dues, lawyer's and officer's fees, and the thirty-two per poll; alſo the balances due me on account of quit rents. And as I have declined farming his lordſhip's quit-rents, and a large number of balances being due to me on that account, thoſe who are in arrears, are hereby requeſted to diſcharge the ſame: A neglect of which will compel me to take compulſive meaſures for the recovery thereof, which will be diſagreeable to

WILLIAM NOKE, ſheriff.

April 23, 1775.

To be ſold to the higheſt bidder, on Monday the 5th day of June next, at the houſe of Mr. Thomas Reeder, living in Charles county, at Piles's-Freſh,

PART of a tract of land, known by the name of Hadlow, containing ninety-three acres, lying and being within three miles of Piles's-Freſh, whereon is a good dwelling-houſe and ſeveral out-houſes, a good apple and peach orchard, all in good repair. Any perſon wanting to ſee the land, before the day of ſale, may apply to William Gray, living on the premiſes, who will ſhew the ſaid land. Credit will be given for part of the purchaſe money, by

w 8 THOMAS GRAVES, living in Frederick county, Maryland.

To be ſold to the higheſt bidder, at Mr. Ninian Bealls of Ninian, on the 20th day of Auguſt next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

TWELVE hundred acres of land, lying on great Seneca creek, (near the mouth) in Frederick county, Maryland; whereon is three plantations, a great quantity of valuable meadow land, and two exceeding good mill ſeats, the purchaſer or purchaſers to have immediate poſſeſſion, on giving bond with approved ſecurity, payable the 20th day of November 1776: to carry intereſt from the date of the bond, if not punctually diſcharged at or on the aforeſaid 20th day of November. The land will be laid out in lots ſuitable to the purchaſer. Any perſon inclinable to view the land before the day of ſale, may apply to Ninian Beall, ſon of Ninian. w 16

CHARLES BEALL.

FOR SALE,

THE following tracts of land, lying in Worceſter county, in the province of Maryland, viz. Batchellor's Adventure, containing 338 acres; lying on a branch, known by the name of Johnſon's Mill Branch-Addition, containing 210 acres, lying on Pocomoke river; they will be ſold for ſterling or current money. The title indiſputable. For terms apply to

WILLIAM T. WIGHTON.

N. B. Time will be given for payment of the greateſt part of the purchaſe money if required.

Annapolis, March 14, 1775.

ALL perſons indebted to Thomas Harwood jun. and to Thomas Harwood, jun. and John Brice, are requeſted to make immediate payment, or otherwiſe ſettle to their ſatisfaction, longer indulgence will be given; as this is a reaſonable requeſt, and long indulgences have already been given, hope it will be ſpeedily complied with, ſhould it be neglected, ſuch ſteps muſt be taken to produce payment as will be very diſagreeable.---Benjamin Harwood, jun. will conſtantly attend at uſual, the brick building on the front of the dock, for the purpoſe of receiving payments, or otherwiſe ſettling, where it is not immediately convenient to pay.

THE truſtees impowered to have a new church built in the city of Annapolis, having contracted for materials, are now ready to treat with workmen; any free-maſons, bricklayers, or carpenters, that are inclined to undertake the work, are deſired to apply and deliver their propoſals to Mr. Thomas Hyde in Annapolis, one of the truſtees.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber has repeatedly in a public and private manner, earneſtly but unſucceſsfully ſolicited a payment of all ſums of money that are due to him, by bond, note, or on open account; he now gives this further and laſt notice, that every debt which ſhall not be diſcharged by the 21ſt day of April next, or otherwiſe ſettled to his ſatisfaction by that day, will be put into a lawyer's hands, to be recovered by ſuits at law.

JOSEPH SELBY.

Baltimore, April 3, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

A BRICK houſe, ſituated on Market-ſtreet, in Baltimore town, has been built two years, is forty-two feet front, and forty-four deep, has four rooms on each floor, and is well adapted for a merchant, having a good ſtore and counting-houſe; the lot is two hundred and twenty-ſix feet deep, extending from Market-ſtreet, to German-lane.

Alſo a tract of land ſituated on the north branch of Shannadoah river, in Auguſta county, Virginia, containing 210 acres, called the Great Plain, remarkable for the fertility of the ſoil; there is on the ſaid tract, a merchant mill, ſaw-mill, and oil-mill, all in good repair, and in the dryeſt ſeaſon, plentifully ſupplied with water from a never failing ſpring, the ſource of which is not more than a quarter of a mile from the mills.

Alſo one other tract near the former, containing 270 acres of good timbered land.

Alſo one other tract adjoining the firſt mentioned tract, containing 570 acres. Extraordinary good land, proper for hemp, grain, or graſs.

Alſo one other tract adjoining the ſecond mentioned tract, containing 253 acres.

For further particulars concerning the lands, apply to Alexander White, Eſq; in Winchester, who will give directions how the land and mills may be viewed, and is impowered to diſpoſe of the ſame.

We intending to decline the dry goods trade, have upon hand about three thouſand pounds ſterling coſt of goods, which we would diſpoſe of on very moderate terms. 8 w

ASHBURNER and PLACE.

Calvert county, January 30, 1775.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber the 10th inſtant, a negro fellow named Jeffery, of a yellow complexion, has an impediment in his ſpeech, aged about 20 years, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; had on an oſnabrig ſhirt, green Welſh cotton jacket and breeches, coarſe Engliſh yarn ſtockings, country ſhoes ſhod with iron, he may change his dreſs having other cloaths. Whoever will bring the ſaid negro to the ſubſcriber near Hunting-town, in the aforeſaid county, or ſecure him in any manner ſo that he can be had again, ſhall receive five pounds reward, and if taken 40 miles from home, twenty dollars,

JOSEPH IRELAND.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are hereby warned at their peril not to carry the ſaid negro off.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away laſt night from the ſubſcribers, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, two Engliſh convict ſervent men, viz.

William Green, a ſhort well ſet fellow, about 5 feet 5 inches high, of a brown or rather yellow complexion, ſhort black curled hair, had on a good felt hat, a country tow linen ſhirt, a white kerſey long ſkirted jacket, a blue broad cloth ditto under it, ſewed with white thread, white kerſey breeches patched with dyed yellow kerſey, country knit ſtockings, old country made ſhoes nailed, and a pair of pumps much worn. He is a Weſt country fellow, and ſpeaks in that dialect.

John Peacock, a ſhoemaker by trade, a likely well made fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, brown complexion, dark hair and eyes, is very talkative, an artful cunning fellow, is very officious in ſhewing his ſkill in drawing pictures and making print letters, pretends to underſtand the painting buſineſs, writes a tolerable good hand, and its probable may forge paſſes for himſelf and the other; had on when he went away an old felt hat, an oſnabrig ſhirt, a dyed kerſey jacket, a cotton ditto without ſleeves, kerſey breeches, country knit ſtockings, country made ſhoes with plated buckles, the ſilver chiefly worn off, an iron collar and irons on his ancles, but its likely he will get them off by the aſſiſtance of the other fellow, and may ſteal other cloaths.

Whoever takes up Peacock, and ſecures him in any jail, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have, if taken 10 miles from home, forty ſhillings, if 20 miles five pounds, and if out of the province ten pounds, and reaſonable charges if brought home. And for Green, if taken 10 miles from home twenty ſhillings, if 20 miles forty ſhillings, and if a greater diſtance five pounds, and reaſonable charges if brought home, by

JOHN HOOD,
MORDECAI SELBY.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Calvert county, near Lyon's creek, a certain Joſeph Lee, about five feet high, appears to be about thirty or ſix and thirty years of age; he took with him all his wearing apparel which conſiſted as follows, a thick-ſet coat, a ſtriped waiſtcoat, a pair of bearſkin breeches, two pair of negro coarſe yarn ſtockings, and an old blue waiſtcoat; he is very remarkable in one of his feet, having loſt his toes off one of them; wears his own hair which is very thin; he is very much given to drink. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive eight dollars, or ſecures him in any jail, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive a reward of ten dollars, paid by

GEORGE SMITH.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A MAN who has been uſed to driving a waggon and taking care of horſes, ſuch a one who can come well recommended for his honeſty, ſobriety and induſtry, will meet with good wages by the month or year, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living about four miles from Simpſon's tavern, in the Upper part of Anne-Arundel county, Maryland. 8 w

REUBEN MERIWEATHER.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living on the head of South river, near Annapolis, a black horſe, about 14 hands and 1 inch high, with a blaze face, one hind foot white, with a very thick neck, high creſt, paces ſlow and very eaſy, he is branded with a womans ſtirrup, there is ſome gray hairs under his belly near his ſhearth, and ſome ſaddle ſpots; he is ſuppoſed to be carried into Charles or St. Mary's county, he was ſtolen the 13th inſtant. Whoever delivers the ſaid horſe to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have twenty ſhillings reward if ten miles from home, if a greater diſtance, three pounds, and forty ſhillings for apprehending the thief if convicted. tf

WILLIAM LAWRENCE.

Nanticoke river, December 2, 1774.

THE ſubſcriber on the day aforeſaid, diſcovered a ſchooner boat lying on her beam, with her ſails up, aground near ragged point, in about five feet and a half at low water, the wind being then at W S W, the ſubſcriber took the anchor of the ſaid ſchooner on board his boat and ſet ſail, endeavouring to force her on ragged point but could not, he then made a purchaſe to raiſe her, but the weather proving very cold, he took her two ſails, halliards, cable and anchor, one rug, one blanket, one ſhirt, one frock, one ſmall pot, one old Dutch oven, one knife, one bracket, one pewter baſon, one ſmall jug with ſome rum in it, one pair of old trouſers, one pump hook, and ſome blocks, and went home; on the twentieth of the ſame inſtant I went to her again, and found ſhe had moved about three quarters of a mile up the river, and endeavoured to raiſe her but in vain; any perſon claiming the above articles may have them, proving their property, paying charges, and applying to

WILLIAM LOYD.

April 16, 1775.

To be ſold, at public ſale, to the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes, the firſt Tueſday in June next, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

THREE valuable improved lots in George-Town, on Patowmack river. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may view the lots, by applying to Mr. Thomas Johns, or William Deakins, jun. in George-Town. The title and terms will be made known on the day of ſale. Credit will be given on bond, with ſecurity if required.

W 3 HENRY WARING.

Charles county, April 8, 1775.

ON Saturday night, the 1ſt inſtant, BROKE JAIL, the two following negroes, viz.

The one by the name of SAM, who was committed as a runaway, ſaid he belonged to Bun Jackſon, living in Baltimore county, about fourteen miles from Baltimore-Town; he is about five feet eleven inches high, a likely, ſtrait, clean-limbed fellow, appears to be about 25 years of age, carries himſelf when ſtanding or walking, very erect; he often ſaid, when in jail, that he ſhould be intitled to his freedom at the age of thirty-one years, as his mother was a free mulatto, and that he intended (when he left his maſter) down to Point Lookout, in St. Mary's county, where his mother lives, to ſee her and his old miſtreſs, with whom he had formerly lived, and was in hopes his old miſtreſs would get him again, as he thought ſhe had the beſt right to him, the ſaid Bun Jackſon having, ſome years ago, taken him and another negroe, when young, from his ſaid miſtreſs by force, and carried them away in a veſſel round to Baltimore. His cloathing, when he broke jail, were a negro cotton jacket and breeches, an old oſnabrig ſhirt, country made ſtockings, ſhoes, and hat,

The other negro, called WILL, was committed for ſundry thefts, is the property of James Livers, living in Charles county, about five miles from Port-Tobacco, is a very impudent looking fellow, has a bold ſaucy way of talking, and is a remarkable rogue in the neighbourhood where he lived; he appears to be an able ſtrong fellow, about five feet four inches high, and thick ſet; had on in jail an iron collar, which he wore under an oſnabrig ſhirt, and an old ragged great coat, in order to conceal it, he had alſo a pair of old ſtocking leggings, and a pretty good felt hat. Whoever apprehends ſaid negroes, and brings them to the ſubſcriber, living about a mile from Port-Tobacco, ſhall receive a reward of ſeven pounds ten ſhillings for both; or three pounds for Sam, and four pounds ten ſhillings for Will.

W. HANSON, ſheriff of Charles county.

WANTING, a quantity of bark for the tanning buſineſs this ſeaſon, and the ſubſcribers will give the beſt of prices for the ſame, delivered in Annapolis. tf SELBY and HOWARD.

Port-Tobacco, March 7, 1775.

THE committee of Charles county have impowered me to engage a veſſel of 2000 to 2500 buſhels burthen, to load with grain on Patowmack rivers, for the uſe of the poor inhabitants of the town of Boſton, where it is to be delivered. Any perſon that has ſuch a veſſel to charter, and will let me know their terms if they be agreeable, ſhall have the above freight.

R. T. HOOE.

Annapolis, March 9, 1775.

THE truſtees for building a new church in the city of Annapolis, in St. Anne's parish, give notice, that the old church will be pulled down on Monday the 20th inſtant; and all perſons deſirous to keep ſuch parts of the ſaid church as have been erected at their private expence, or willing to remove the tomb-ſtones, are deſired to meet the truſtees at the church, on that day. Subſcribers are deſired to pay their ſubſcription money to Mr. Thomas Hyde. tf

Annapolis, December 7, 1774.

TO be ſold or rented, the lot and improvements thereon where Patrick Tonry lately lived in this city; conſiſting of a dwelling-houſe, brew-houſe, and other conveniencies, all adjoining to the water; in the brew-houſe there are a large copper-boiler and diſtil with a malt kiln. For terms, apply to

JAMES DICK and STEWARD, and ROBERT COUTEN.

Rock-Hall, January 23, 1775.

THIS is to inform the public and my friends in general, that I have removed from Talbot court-houſe where I formerly kept tavern, to Rock-Hall ferry, which was formerly kept by Mr. Baſil Wheeler, but of late by Mr. William Dunn, where I propoſe to keep the beſt boats and hands and every thing neceſſary for the accommodation of travellers; thoſe who chuſe to favour me with their cuſtom, may depend on the beſt uſage from the public's moſt humble ſervant, ISAAC GREENTREE.

To be ſold by public auction, on the 12th day of June next,

ALL the lands lately held with Lebanon Forge, ſituate lying and being in Harford county, on Deer creek, three miles from the chapel, the ſame diſtance from the lower croſs roads, and twelve miles from Harford; they will be ſold in four lots or diviſions---the firſt conſiſting of near three hundred acres, part of a tract of land called Arabia Petrea, near one half cleared, and the reſt in wood land, being the part next the chapel, and extending acroſs the tract to Deer creek; the ſecond conſiſting of nearly the ſame quantity of wood land and cleared land as the former adjoining to it, and extending alſo a croſs the tract to Deer creek, on which there is a good ſeat for a mill. The third intended for a mill ſeat, containing about forty acres of Arabia Petrea, and twenty-five acres of a tract of land called Convaniency, lying on each ſide the ſtream of Deer creek, and including the forge dam and buildings, a grift-mill and ſaw-mill may be erected thereon at a ſmall expence.---The laſt lot conſiſting of two tracts of land called Rough Stone and Iſaac's Delight, and containing near three hundred acres. The land in general lies high and healthy, is well wooded and watered, adapted to farming in a well ſettled neighbourhood, convenient to market and to many places of religious worſhip of different perſuaſions.---Plots of the land may be ſeen at John Rumſey's near the premiſes, William Buchanan's at Baltimore-town, or Benjamin Rumſey's at Joppa. The terms of ſale, and the title will be made known on the day, by tf WILLIAM BUCHANAN, and BENJAMIN RUMSEY.

The noted horſe Smiling Tom,---a beautiful full blood, equal to Fearnought, or any other horſe on the continent,

STANDS in high perfection for covering mares this ſeaſon in Charles county, at the ſubſcriber's plantation on Patowmack, near Cedar Point, at twenty ſhillings the leap, a guinea the ſeaſon, or two guineas inſurance if the money be paid within four weeks after the firſt day the mare is put to the horſe; if it be not paid in that time, it will be a guinea and a half the ſeaſon, and three guineas inſurance: for the convenience of thoſe near me who ſend mares, I will take corn or wheat delivered at my houſe or landing at the market prices, from ſuch as have it not in their power to pay money. Smiling Tom is 15 hands and almoſt a half high, a fine cheſtnut, beautifully marked, remarkable for fleetneſs and getting fine colts, and of ſuch a form, that ſeeing the horſe is his beſt recommendation. His pedigree and performances are inferior to none in America, and may be ſeen by applying to the ſubſcriber.

It may not be amiſs to inform the public, that after this ſeaſon Smiling Tom will not cover at leſs than one guinea the leap, three guineas the ſeaſon and no inſurance, except ſuch mares as inſure this ſeaſon and prove not with foal, ſuch may be ſent again every ſeaſon until they prove with foal, as no money will be returned. I have as good paſturage for mares as any in America at 2s 6d per week, and all imaginable care ſhall be taken of them, but will not be anſwerable for any that may get away, and as no road or path goes even through my paſture, which is almoſt ſurrounded with water, there is little or no danger of it.

J. SMYTH.

w 8

Annapolis Feb. 25, 1775.

WHEREAS numbers of the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county, ſtand indebted to the ſubſcriber for quit rents which became due on the 29th day of September laſt. This is therefore to inform ſuch of them that neglect or refuſe to pay their ſeveral reſpective balances at or before the 25th day of March next, enluing, that I ſhall be obliged to take ſuch legal ſteps as the law points out for the recovery of the ſame.

WILLIAM NOKE, farmr.

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